

BROKEN HILLS

IT IS PROBABLE that no mining discovery of recent years in Nevada has received such favorable endorsement by public officials, banking men and mining experts as has the Broken Hills mine in the new mining camp of Broken Hills in Churchill County, 48 miles north of Luning and 63 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada.

Governor Emmet D. Boyle states over his own signature, after a personal examination of the Broken Hills property, that "The showing is the best I have seen in any new territory in Nevada for many years." The Chief Executive of Nevada is a well known mining engineer of high standing and his endorsement of mining projects, in their early stages, is unusual.

Arthur Perry Thompson, far-famed as a geologist at various times for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Davis-Daly Copper Company, the Utah Apex Mining Company and for Bulkely Wells, president of the American Mining Congress, after a ten-day examination of the property, also reports favorably.

Geologist Thompson says that development work to date reveals the presence of a vein of ore from three to nine feet wide that "averages better than \$15.00 per ton, as the ore is broken down in the mine without sorting," that "the vein is 2100 feet long," and that "there are ore deposits parallel to this vein on the property, one lens of which spreads out over an area of 120 feet by 140 feet in its greatest dimension, another 55 feet by 130 feet, and further south on the property repetitions of these lenses occur on a large scale."

Mr. Thompson's completely favorable report covers 25 typewritten pages.

WE CONDENSE from the reports of eminent geologists, engineers and other known experts who have recently made personal examination, the following description of the Broken Hills property.

The vein, 2,100 feet long, in the Broken Hills mine, has already been developed single-handed by the discoverers, Stratford and Arthur, at its

northern extremity, to a depth of 150 feet.

This portion of the vein has been proved along its strike for 350 feet by underground workings.

For another 250 feet south from these workings the vein has been developed to a depth of 50 feet by several shafts to a point where the vein is cut off by a fault and thrown westward to a new undeveloped position on the property.

In this faulted position where it is totally undeveloped, the vein can be traced for 1,500 feet further, or until another fault cuts it off and throws it again forward.

From the partially developed portion of the vein, which averages five feet in width down to the lowest level, more than 400 tons of high grade silver ore, averaging 130 ounces of silver per ton, have been extracted.

In these same workings and on the dump at the main shaft more than \$100,000 in ore of a profitable grade is already blocked out on three sides.

The vein from the lowest level up, averages over \$15.00 per ton as broken in the mine without any sorting of the waste rock broken with it.

Only a fraction of the exposed vein outcroppings has been explored. Where this has been done the vein in the lowest workings has been proved to be wider and as rich as it is nearer the surface.

Strong silver sulphide enrichment at a depth of 130 feet in the vein gives every indication of persisting to great depths between strong vein walls which are marked by the most pronounced evidences of deep-seated origin.

Wide areas in the hanging-wall and foot-wall of the vein are mineralized at the surface in the form of shattered lenses of ore that are measured in hundreds of feet and may mean, after development underground another instance of masses of lower grade ore such as have been exposed in the late sensational developments on the Comstock Lode.

The vein matter and country rock strongly resemble that found with some of the rich silver developments

in Tonopah.

This property promises to develop, when deeper and more extensive lateral work is done to prove up the known veins and unknown parallel blind veins beneath the adjacent volcanic ash capping, into one of the important silver producers of Nevada, many of which in their infancy could not boast of the silver developments now to be seen at Broken Hills.

THE BROKEN HILLS SILVER CORPORATION has been organized with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares to operate the Broken Hills mine. Underwriting of 2,000,000 shares of treasury stock by the Fidelity Finance & Funding Company, to net the Broken Hills Silver Corporation \$380,000 is for financing purposes, including acquisition of complete title, development of the mine to great depth and the erection of a hundred ton mill.

The president of the Broken Hills Silver Corporation is Ed Malley, Treasurer of the State of Nevada. The vice-president is Gilbert C. Ross, State Bank Examiner of Nevada. J. C. Goodin, cashier of the First National Bank of Lovelock, Nevada, is treasurer. C. E. Bingham is a director. Mr. Bingham is a director of the Bank of Fallon, Nevada. Eugene Grutt is secretary.

Arthur Perry Thompson, geologist, is chief of mining staff. Mine superintendent is William Frazee, formerly superintendent of the Nevada Wonder mine.

Among the initial stockholders of the Broken Hills Silver Corporation are the directors as above named; Hon. Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada; Herbert G. Humphrey, capitalist, known as the biggest individual land owner, mine owner, cattle and sheep raiser in Nevada, and a long list of other well-known and successful Nevada mining men.

For purpose of distribution and popularization, we are making an initial offering of a limited amount of stock of the Broken Hills Silver Corporation at 25 cents a share, prior to listing, and request IMMEDIATE acceptance.

Fallon Bankers Buy Broken Hills Group

(Continued from Page One)

the purchase price, and that development of the group on which he has opened up six parallel ledges that have yielded ore assaying as high as 1500 ounces of silver to the ton will be carried on with day and night shifts.

The Churchill County Bank colerie consists of C. W. Foote, George Williams, Thomas Doff and Fred Branch. With them are associated Dr. C. A. Lehnner and Harry Ferris, also of Fallon.

Public interest in the Broken Hills district is growing by leaps and bounds and visitors to it are daily increasing. Latest word from the camp received here is to the effect that another shipment of ore assaying 200 ounces per ton is ready for transportation from the Broken Hills mine to the Western Ore Purchasing Company's plant at Hazen.

To date shipments from the mine to that company have totaled 406 tons of ore of an average value of better than 130 ounces of silver to the ton. The last shipment made, 35 tons, assayed 223 ounces of silver to the ton.

The Broken Hills property lies among a cluster of low hills, rising along with several other groups from the broad valley between the Ellsworth and the Fairview ranges of eastern Nevada. It was discovered by James Stratford and Joseph Arthur only a short distance from the old freight road running from Wadsworth to Hawthorne, which has been in use for the last 20 years.

In the course of their operations with the object of always making the mine pay for itself, Stratford and Arthur, the two owners, by their own efforts, developed the northerly end of the Broken Hills property with a shaft on the vein to a depth of 150 feet. From this shaft levels have been run at intervals of 50 feet to the north and south of the shaft following the vein. To the north of the shaft, above the second of 100 feet level, much of the rich ore was obtained to make up the production of the mine to date. On the 50 foot level to the north of the shaft, 150 feet of drifting has been done on the vein. Ore of better than 200 ounces of silver has been mined there for several months by Stratford and Arthur and shipped to the smelters. Vein matter containing less than 100 ounces of silver per ton has been left in the workings and used as a floor as the vein has been stope. This filling of vein matter in the stope is said to average from 20 to 50 ounces of silver per ton, constituting a valuable addition to the ore reserves of the mine.

Samples taken across this vein, where stoping has been done, gave returns of \$57.31 per ton in silver for a width of 3 1/3 feet. In another section of the vein a sample across 3 feet of the hanging wall vein matter assayed \$158.62 per ton in silver.

To the south of the shaft on the 50 foot level, more than 100 feet of drifting has been done. The vein varies from 5 to 9 feet in width. All workings on the 50 foot level are almost completely in oxidized vein matter and highly altered siliceous andesite wall rock. Ruby silver predominates as the chief ore mineral. Occasionally, kernels of galena are found surrounded by very high grade ore, the result of the decomposition of the galena by descending surface waters.

To the north of the shaft on the 100 foot level, drifting has been prosecuted for a distance of 120 feet. The vein as mined above this level averages about 4 feet. South of the shaft on the 100 foot level a drift has been trenched 120 feet. Samples taken at different points in this

drift across a width of 3 feet show values ranging from \$21 to over \$25 per ton.

No stoping has been done on the 150 foot level but drifts have been extended north and south 75 and 80 feet respectively. In the north drift, on the 150 foot level, samples taken every 10 feet show a well mineralized vein for 40 feet, at which point the ore leaves the drift. Samples taken for an average of 4 3/4 feet in width along the drift 40 feet of the drift show an average value of \$21.40 per ton. After passing through a pinch in the vein for 20 feet, the drift again enters ore of milling grade for 14 feet along the vein. At the end of the drift where a 20 foot crosscut has been run easterly, a sample across 3 feet of the vein and wall rock gave returns of \$17.20 in silver and 5 per cent zinc per ton. To the south of the shaft on the 150 foot level, much the same condition prevails with respect to the pinching and swelling of the ore.

Arthur Perry Thompson, Consulting Engineer and Geologist, estimates that the dump at the main shaft contains 2300 tons of ore of a total value of \$25,000. He further estimates that ore blocked out between the 100 and 50 foot levels has a value of \$29,885, and between the 150 and the 100 foot levels, \$24,990. Ore blocked out in the mine and on the dump is calculated by Mr. Thompson as having a value of \$101,570. In other words, a relatively small amount of development work by two miners, single-handed, has put into sight, including ore shipped, \$161,570, promising millions when the vein has been opened up for its full length of 2100 feet and sunk upon to great depth.

LEGION AIMS BLOW AT JAP'S CITIZENSHIP

(Correspondence Associated Press)
HONOLULU, May 26.—Hawaiian department of the American Legion has aimed a blow at dual citizenship among the Japanese of the Islands by launching a campaign for the organization of a society of American citizens of Japanese Ancestry, the keynote of which pledge will be the removal of Japanese dual citizenship laws.

The proposed constitution provides that any American citizen of Japanese parentage, over the age of sixteen, years may join the society after he has signed the pledge declaring his whole-hearted allegiance to the United States and disavowing any control by the laws of Japan which seek to hold foreign born Japanese for military duty.

LARGE SNOW BANK ON TOP PIKE'S PEAK

(Associated Press)
COLORADO SPRINGS, June 5.—Early visitors to the Rocky Mountains this summer are finding a motor road to the summit of Pike's Peak banked on either side with snow above 10,000 feet.

In clearing the cog road to the summit, a flat car with an inclined plane of heavy iron was backed into the snow by an engine. When the car was filled, the engine pulled away and the snow was shoveled from the car to the side of the road. For the motor highway, however, laborers and shovels had to do the heavy work. It took several weeks. The work was started early in May. Some of the drifts were fifteen feet deep.

WILSON'S ARMENIAN MOVE A "FOXY TRICK"

WASHINGTON, June 4.—"Foxy trick" is what the man in the street is calling Mr. Wilson's Armenian mandate proposition. "Cart before the horse," appearing in the Washington Post (Independent) in Congress means the same thing. The same point of view is general on the Hill. "The Armenia proposal," says the Post, "calls for action by the United States under the League of Nations when the United States is not a member of the League of Nations. Some of the most stalwart democratic supporters of the League are seen to falter and then join the opposition. They have not said that their vote means opposition to the League but they will now find difficulty in opposing the Armenian mandate and supporting the League."

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